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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION N	
09/383,828	08/27/1999	EVREN ERYUREK	R11.12-0685	7087	
75	90 11/05/2002				
JUDSON K CHAMPLIN			EXAMINER		
WESTMAN CHAMPLIN & KELLY P A SUITE 1600 INTERNATIONAL CENTRE			KIM, P.	KIM, PAUL L	
	VENUE SOUTH 5, MN 554023319	•	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
MININEAL OEL	5, 14114 554025517	To 20-40 consistent in an analysis and the District of the Company	2857		
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DATE MAILED: 11/05/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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,	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/383,828	ERYUREK ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Paul L Kim	2857			
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	ppears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days. a rep. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut.  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status	.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply by within the statutory minimum of thirty (3) I will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS te, cause the application to become ABANI	be timely filed  O) days will be considered timely. From the mailing date of this communication.  DONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10	<u>April 2002</u> .				
2a) This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ Ti	his action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under Disposition of Claims	vance except for formal matter Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 1	s, prosecution as to the merits is 11, 453 O.G. 213.			
4) Claim(s) 1-89 is/are pending in the application	n.				
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	wn from consideration.				
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6) Claim(s) 1,2,10,13-22,26,28-30,34,37-39,41-43,47,50-62 and 66-89 is/are rejected.					
7)⊠ Claim(s) <u>3, 7-9, 11, 12, 23-25, 27, 31-33, 35, 36, 40, 44-46, 48, 49, and 63-65</u> is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.					
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.					
12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120					
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9(a)-(d) or (i).			
a) All b) Some * c) None of:					
Certified copies of the priority document	•				
2. Certified copies of the priority document					
<ul> <li>Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domesti	c priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9(e) (to a provisional application).			
a) The translation of the foreign language pro	ovisional application has been	received.			
Attachment(s)					
<ol> <li>Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</li> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)</li> </ol>	5) Notice of Inform	nary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) nal Patent Application (PTO-152)			

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 13-22, 26, 28-30, 34, 38, 39, 41-43, 47, 50-57, 59-61, 67-70, 71, 73-78, 80, and 82-88 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shanahan et al.

With regard to claims 1, 2, 59, and 67, Shanahan et al teaches a differential pressure transmitter and instructions for a computer readable medium (fig. 6, part 16) comprising: pressure sensors (fig. 6, part 10), AD converter (fig. 6, part 12), a microprocessor system storing a trained data set (fig. 6, part 16), a first algorithm that calculates a difference between a series of digital representations and a moving average (col. 7, lines 24-40), a second algorithm that calculates a trained set of historical data and generates diagnostic data as a function of current data relative to the historical data (abstract, lines 6-12 & col. 7, lines 44-47), a DA converter (fig. 6), and a digital communication circuit (fig. 6, "READ OUT" box).

With regard to claims 4, 28, 41, and 60, Shanahan et al teaches the trained data comprising statistical data on calculated difference (col. 7, lines 44-46).

With regard to claims 5, 29, and 42, Dutton teaches the microprocessor system switching from the training to the monitoring mode (col. 6, lines 5-10).

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With regard to claim 6, Dutton teaches the microprocessor system storing the trained data in the training mode (col. 6, lines 9-10).

With regards to claims 10, 34, and 47, Shanahan et al teaches the flow output comprising a calibrated output and determining whether the pressure generator is out of calibration (col. 8, lines 8-18).

With regard to claims 13-15 and 50-52, Shanahan et al teaches the pressure transmitter being adapted to an averaging pitot tube (col. 7, lines 21-24) and inserted on a tap on the pipe (fig. 6).

With regard to claims 16 and 53, Shanahan et al teaches an instrument coupled between the generator and sensor (col. 1, lines 34-39).

With regard to claims 17-20, 54-57, 74-76, and 84-86, Shanahan et al teaches the primary flow elements and impulse lines being adapted to an orifice, venturi, and a nozzle (col. 5, lines 39-42).

With regard to claims 21, 22, 38, 39, and 68, Shanahan et al teaches a pressure transmitter comprising: a differential pressure sensor (fig. 6, part 10), a flow circuit coupled to the sensor (fig. 1, part 18), a difference circuit that generates an output that is based on a difference between a sensed pressure and a moving average (fig. 6, part 23), a calculate circuit that calculates a difference between historical data and current data (col. 6, part 27), and a diagnostic circuit (fig. 6, "READ OUT" box).

With regard to claim 26, Shanahan et al teaches the calculate circuit storing the historical data (col. 7, lines 58-60).

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With regard to claim 30, Dutton teaches the calculate circuit storing historic data in the monitoring mode (col. 6, lines 14-17).

With regard to claim 43, Dutton teaches the calculate circuit storing historic data in the training mode (col. 7, lines 44-47).

With regard to claim 61, Shanahan et al teaches the current data set comprising data on the sample average and deviation of the calculated difference (figs. 4 & 5).

With regard to claims 69, 73, 77, 78, 80, 83, 87, and 88, Shanahan et al teaches a pressure transmitter comprising: a differential pressure sensor (fig. 6, part 10), an impulse piping configured to couple the sensor to the flow (fig. 6), a measurement circuit to calculate the flow of process fluid (fig. 6, part 16), a computation circuitry that calculates a statistical parameter of the sensor output (col. 7, lines 35-40), a memory that contains a baseline statistical parameter (col. 7, lines 45-47), a diagnostic circuitry configured to compare the statistical parameters and provide diagnostics if the difference exceeds a threshold (col. 7, lines 44-50), and an output circuitry (fig. 6, "READ OUT" box).

With regard to claims 70 and 82, Shanahan et al teaches the statistical parameter comprising standard deviation (col. 8, lines 43-48).

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 62 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shanahan et al in view of Britton et al.

Shanahan et al does not teach a sample average being compared to the mean. Britton et al teaches a pipe flow detector that diagnoses pipe conditions by comparing a sample average to the mean (col. 3, lines 56-61). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify Shanahan et al, so that a sample average is compared to the mean, as taught by Britton et al, in order to obtain variations of sample flow measurements.

5. Claims 37, 58, 66, 71, 72, 79, 81, and 89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shanahan et al in further view of Di Marco et al.

Shanahan et al does not teach a diagnostic algorithm being a neural network, fuzzy logic, wavelet, or Fourier transform. Di Marco et al teaches a fluid flow analyzer where the diagnostic circuit uses fuzzy logic (col. 6, lines 46-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify Shanahan et al, so that the diagnostic circuit of the pressure transmitter uses a diagnostic algorithm, such as fuzzy logic, as taught by Di Marco et al in order to more accurately analyze flow measurements.

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6. Claims 3, 7-9, 11, 12, 23-25, 27, 31-33, 35, 36, 40, 44-46, 48, 49, and 63-65 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

## Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-89 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul Kim whose telephone number is 703-305-7468. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 10:00-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marc Hoff can be reached on 703-308-1677. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-4440 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

PK November 2, 2002 MARC S. HUHF SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINED TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800